THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 7460.

MORNING EDITION--THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1853.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Mary Revolution at Vera Cruz.

THREE DAYS FIGHTING RETWEEN THE REGULAR TROOPS AND NATIONAL GUARDS.

Gov. Trias Marching Upon the Americans at Mecilla Valley.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE N. Y. LEGISLATURE.

Spirited Debates in the Senate and Assembly.

THE BILL FOR THE DIVISION OF THE EIGHTEENTH WARD OF NEW YORK.

ngs of the New England Anti-Slavery Society and the Presbyterian General Assembly.

THE LATEST FROM HAVANA.

ADDITIONAL INTELLIGENCE FROM EUROPE.

Important News From Mexico.

MILITARY REVOLUTION AT VERA CRUZ-THREE DAYS' FIGHTING—THE STRINGENT POLICY OF SANTA ANNA—ARMY OFFICERS DEGRADED—GOV.
TRIAS MARCHING UPON MESILLA VALLEY, ETC. New ORLEANS, May 25, 1853.

The steamship Texas, with dates from Vera Cruz to the dinst., has arrived here. She reports that on the uards, in consequence of an order from government to The revolution lasted three days, during which business sion of both the forts, and the National Guards reets and city gates, brisk firing was kept up during ne whole time; but the affair was finally ended on the Oth by the entrance of a large body of regular troops m Jalapa, who took fifty of the Nationals prisoners when quiet was restored. About fifty of the Nati Juards were killed, and many wounded.

Our dates from the city of Mexico, are to the 9th inst., at which time government was adopting severe measur against all whose opinions were considered pernicious. A decree had been published for the arrest of all who erved in the army during the late war, as guerillas, to

of war to General Scott, when the capital was taken, had heir rank in the army, and dismissing them from all

al new battalions had been created. Under the new enlistment, a National Guard is to be organized. Governor Trias, of Chihuahua, has marched with troops o oppose the occupation of Mesilia Valley by American

ARRIVAL OF THE ISABEL AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, May 25, 1853.
The steemship Isabel arrived here on Tuesday night, ringing Havana dates of the 22d instant. There is no political news. The Diario indulges in its

Sugars were dull, but prices firm. The crop is reported o be one-tenth larger than last year. The stock on hand

was 175,000 boxes.

The stock of molasses was small, and prives were firm and tending upward. The last sales were made at 2% reals for kegs, and 5% reals for gallons.

Lumber was in fair demand, with but few arrivals.

at \$25, and another of Bath boards at \$28. 13,000 bex shocks brought 7½ reals, and 600 do., 8 reals. 7½ reals was the current rate at the close. Some lots of American butter, had sold at 17s. a 18s.

Potatoes were abundant.

Potatoes were abundant.

Thirty American vessels were in port. Small vessels were much wanted to load for America.

Exchange on New York and Bostou 1 1/2 c. a 2c. premium. Business generally was calm.

New England Anti-Slavery Convention. VHOLESALE ONSLAUGHT AGAINST THE CONSTITU-TION AND LAWS OF THE LAND

Boston, May 25, 1853. The New England Anti-Slavery Convention met to-day at the Melodeon. Wendell Phillips was chosen Presi-

lent, with eight vice presidents, including Charles Red nond, colored, and Eliza Kenly, both of Salem. HENRY C. WRIGHT offered resolutions against voting or taking any part under the Constitution of the United

States, doing so being an approval of all the acts of goallegiance to the Constitution, and opposed voting for

flicers of the United States. The central government was guilty of wrong-it was a unity, and should not be bought it was time men should act according to their

Mr. Garrison took the same ground, because he thought it was time men should act according to their consciences, and lend neither aid, sympathy or support to an instrument under which slavery exists.

Mr. Whight supported the resolutions, and the freesoil party came in for a considerable amount of animadversion from the opponents of the constitution.

This loca was opposed by Messers. James W. Buffum, of I.ynn; Rev. Mr. Watson, of Groveland, and Mr. Baker, of New Hampahire, who asserted that we should exercise all our rights to the utmost, under the constitution. That was the proper way, and the only way to benefit the great whole, to free the slave. Through the ballot box they should labor. Because they voted under the constitution to put slavery down, they did not see how they were guilty of supporting it, but they saw a crime in neglecting to vote, and thereby lose the practical means of putting an end to slavery.

It was agreed by Mr. Watson, that the South would rejoice if the principles of the resolutions were accepted by all the opponents of slavery, for then it would nave nothing to fear. Men swore to support the constitution, and their opinions were not to be doubted when they would for John P. Hale, and then opposition to slavery was fully set fourth. It was the duty of all to use the means in their power, and not neglect the induences which God had placed in their hands.

The resolutions were finally referred to the Business Committee.

Burrato, May 25, 1853.

On Monday afternoon the special committee was appointed to consider matters pertaining to the slavery question, as follows:—Dr. Thompson, Rev. Messra. Mon-teath, Milligan, and Mills; Elders Jefferson, Carey, and

Kev. J. Patten Heard appeared on behalf of the Philadelphia Education Society, which made the first formal
report of the General Assembly.
Dr. EDDY appeared in behalf of the Central Education Society of New York, and stated that the Society was about
to appoint Rev. J. M. Lewis, Corresponding Secretary.
Dr. THOMISON appeared on behalf of the American and
Foreign Christian Union.
A new committee, consisting of Dr. Eddy, Messrs. Roseveit and Strong, was appointed to report on religious
liberty next year.
A temperance meeting, largely attended was held in

ce meeting, largely attended, was held in

the evening.

TUESDAY MORNING.

Dr. Brainard, Revs. albert Barnes and Darling, and Mr. Ffeming, all of Philadelphis, were appointed a Committee of Arangements for next year.

The Committee on Publications made their report, They had collected \$700, and started a project for erecting a depository at a cost of \$20,000. The matter was illustrated all adjournment.

the Henre Mission.

Two new synods were constituted—lows and Susquehanna—the latter embracing the presbyteries of Otsego,
Delaware and Chenango.

Reports from the Union, Theological, Auburn, Lane,
and Maryswills seminaries were made.

In the evening, a sermon was preached by Dr. Pomeroy,
of Beston.

The report was adopted with enthusiasm.

Affairs in Albany.

Both houses met at 11 o'clock this morning, pursuant to the adjournment of the Legislature on the 15th April. Lieutenant Governor Church presided in the Senate, and Mr. Speaker Ludlow over the House. Nearly all the Senators were present, and about two tables were bers of the House. The proceedings of both houses were continued the same as if the adjournment only occurred yesterday. There were no committees appointed in either house to apprise each other, or the Governor, that they had assembled and were ready to preced to business, but both houses, after prayers, took up the regular order—the presentation of petitions, introduction of bills, &c. A large number of bills were read in both houses, which only required a third reading at the time of adjournment, though very few members had retained any recollection that most of the bills had been perfected at the regular session. The members being fresh from the exhilerating breezes of the rural districts, were extremely courteou

breezes of the rural districts, were extremely courteous and accommodating, and allowed the passage of bills which would have been resided had time been given for the renewal of the "harmony" which will prevail, nolens tolens, before the expiration of ten days.

Many of the members are of opinion that all necessary business can be disposed of in two weeks. No doubt it can be done if an application to legitimate business be at once taken. But the discussion which must ensue on the canal question in the House, is not likely to terminate within that period. A resolution will, however, be offered, and pass the Senste, for an adjournment in about two weeks, and throwing the responsibility of a protracted session upon the House, should the resolution be there rejected. It will be recollected that the adjournment for six weeks, and consequently the reassembling in the summer, was caused by the obstinacy of the House in not proceeding with business on the 15th of April.

the House in not proceeding with a special terms of the April.

Senator Smith, who has been appointed by President Pierce, Collector of the Champlaia district, was in his seat. He will not take the oath of office until the flual adjournment of the Legislature.

The House was in session three quarters of an hour; the Senate an hour and a half.

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS-THE SENATE RESOLVED TO DESPATCH BUSINESS WITH SPEED—FLARE-UP ON THE CANAL QUESTION—RAILBOAD EXCURSION CON-

Both Houses met promptly at 10 o'clock this morning, and proceeded in the regular order of business. Several at the adjournment—most of them of very little public importance. The resolution offered yesterday, by Senator Pierce, authorizing the aljournment of the Legislature on Thursday the 9th of June, was taken up, and Mr. Van Schoonhoven moved to amend by inserting Tuesday, the 7th of June, at 12 o'clock M. A discussion of some length ensued, during which it appeared Senators felt highly desirous of a speedy adjournment. They wished to clear their skirts of all inclination to protract the session. The business could be all accomplished in forty-eight hours if members would only devote themselves to such business as the public interests only demanded. The case of Commissioner Mather, against whom the question of impeachment is pending in the in the House, came up under discussion, and Senator Williams adverted to that fact, which might require a longer session than projected in the resolution, for uld articles of impeachment be presented, the Senate then would be required to try them. One reason for calling the extra session, the Governor assigned, was this impeachment case. Mr. Babcock stated that the Senate was not required to anticipate any action upon that subject. The House has the whole matter in its own hands, and should it present articles of impeachment against Mr. Mather, or all the State officers, then the Senate would be organized as part of the court for the trial of those charges. In a legislative capacity, this body adjournment at the earliest possible day, and he desired that the Senate should place itself right before the people, and if there is to be a protracted session for six months, or until the 31st of December next, let the House of Assembly take the responsibility. After a discussion of an hour, in which every speaker agreed upon leaving the Capitol at the very earliest possible moment, the question was finally taken, and the resolution adopted, only two dis-That body has now the choice of despatching business with industry, or keeping the Legislature in session for canal question, as anticipated in the House, no one can

canal question, as anticipated in the House, no one can predict when it will end. The people will require some substantial reasons if a majority protract the session any longer than preposed in the resolution adopted by so strong a vote in the Senate this morning.

Quite an exciting **imeute* coourred this morning in the Senate, between Mr. Vanderbilt and Mr. Pierce, on the canal question, which was broken suddenly off by the arrival of the time for taking the daily recess. It was renewed in the afternoon, however, and promises to be ngain the subject of much excitement.

The officers of the central line of railroads are about inviting the Legislature to take an excursion from Albary to Buffalo and Nisgars Falls. It is expected to come off some time next week. Liberal entertainments are to be provided at Utica, Syracose, Rochester, Lockport, Black Rock, and Buffalo, in going and returning. This is generously tendered in return for the liberality of the members, at the regular session, in allowing all the central companies to consolidate, whereby the stock of all the companies increased to a wonderful extent, and two or three hours time, and two dollars fare, saved to the public between New York and Buffalo.

The bill to divide the Eighteenth ward of the city of New York, which passed the Assembly during the regular session, was unsnimously passed by the Senate today, and is as follows:—

AN ACT TO DIVIDE THE RIGHTENTH WARD OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK INTO TWO WARDS.

The people of the State of New York represented in Senate and in Assembly, do onact as follows:—

See, 2. All officers now elected or appointed for said Eighteenth ward whall constitute and be known as the Eighteenth ward of the city of New York is served, which all constitute and be known as the Eighteenth ward of the city of next control than the control of the ward of and city.

See, 2. All officers now elected or appointed for said Eighteenth ward whall constitute and be known as the Eighteenth ward with leconter of this cated divide where the pers

except in cases where the persons so appointed or elacted, shall cease to be residents of said Eighteenth ward or Twenty, first ward.

See, 4. It shall be the duty of the Common Council of said city, immediately on the passage of this act to divide the said Eighteenth ward and Twenty-first ward into so many and such convenient election districts as the said Common Council shall deem proper, and to appoint places to hold elections therein, and to appoint in addition to the inspectors row in office in said Eighteenth ward, such further inspectors or election to conduct the next annual election to be hold in and for said wards.

See, 5. An election shall be held in and for the said Twenty first ward, at the next annual election held in said city, at which election there shall be elected for said wards one alderman and assistant alderman, two nessessors, two constables, two school commissioners, two inspectors of common schools, favo residently and three inspectors of election for each district of said ward. The provisions of line applicable to similar officers in the swards in the city of New York, are hereby extended to the officers to be chosen at cach election, and the provision of law relating to the several wards of the city of New York, shall, so far as the same are applicable, apply to the said Twenty find the officers named in the fifth section of this act shall have been chosen or appointed for the said Eighteenth ward shall continue to perform the duties of their respective offices in the same named as if the division provided for by this act had not been submare as if the division provided for the year and the first ward hereby created.

See, 8. The said Twenty-first ward hereby created shall extend to and embrace said Twenty first ward hereby created.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE. EXTRA SESSION.

ALBANY, May 25, 1853. Mr. Tanen, (whig) gave notice of a bill to amend the

Mr. Platt, (whig) to amend the Oswego City School law.

To make Oneida Castie a separate road district.
To fix a permanent pier line for Brooklyn.

To amend the charter of Saratoga Springs. For the relief of George Keal. To amend the charter of the Waterville Fire Company

of the Racquet River.
In relation to roads in Lewis county, and Brown's trac-

In relation to the taxes of incorporated companies. Re-terred to the Committee of the Whole.

To divide the Eighteenth ward of New York city, and to onstitute the Twenty-first ward.

the construction of a bridge over the Canandaigua outlet. Laid over.

For the preservation of the fish in the various streams of the State. Laid over.

To amend the charter of the village of Eimira.

Amending the charter of the East River Mutual Insur-ance Company.

In relation to the Utica Academy.

To supply Fort Ann with pure and wholesome water.

To authorize the sale of the Poor House in Sullivan

A MAN INJURED BY THE GIVING WAY OF A BRIDGE—SPIRITED DEBATE.

A bill was read for the relief of Henry Hall who was injured by the breaking of a railing over a canal bridge.

Mr. BARCOCK urged that the precedent of the bill was a burtful one. If the State undertakes to pay for all losses occasioned by falling in the canal, the trass ury will need replenishing. The injury is not confined to laborers. Many politicians have fallen into the canal, and have suffered greatly thereby.

Mr. JOARS, (dem)—The State of New York is not an insurer of lite or limb, or property passing over the great highways of the canals. It provides the structures. It takes a trifling toll, and the channel of communication is moved upon at the risk of the traveller.

Mr. UPHAN (whig)—The State should be held responsible for the acts of its sgents, just as much as a railroad company should. Precedent is but a delustive obstacle. If it be right to do a thing to-day, let it be done. If it shall hereafter be right to do the same thing, let it then be done. A railroad company cannot screen itself. The State, by its sgent, can inflict the most severe injury on life and limb, and ought to be held to an equal responsibility.

Mr. COLEY (dem.) argued that it would be unjust to

State, by its agent, can inflict the most severe injury on life and dimb, and ought to be held to an equal responsibility.

Mr. Cooley (dem.) argued that it would be unjust to excuse the State from responsibility, by reason of its losing its individual character in its aggregate.

The bit was recommitted.

Mr. Babcock moved the order of business to the table. Carried—Ayes 14, nays 7.

THE PROPOSED DAY FOR BINAL ADJOURNMENT—CANAL COMMISSIONER MATHER, ETC.

On Mr. PIRICE'S call, the resolution for final adjournment on Thursday, the 9th of June, at 3 P. M., came up. Mr. JONES considered it premature now to fix the time of adjournment.

Mr. PIRICE'S (dem.)—It was the opinion in April, that if we could have been finished. Indeed, some thought twenty-four hours would be all sufficient. Now a fortnight must be enough.

Mr. JONES.—Hew does the Senstor know a fortnight will be necessary?

Mr. PIRICE.—It will fix the time, and the business will be done with dispatch, instead of being drawn out slowly.

Mr. Van Schoonhonen, (whig) moved the 7th. Either

Mr. JONES.—Hew does the Senator know a fortnight will be necessary?

Mr. PIRRES.—It will fix the time, and the business will be done with dispatch, instead of being drawn out slowly.

Mr. VAN SCHOONHONEN, (whig) moved the 7th. Either a very short day or no fixture.

Mr. PIRRES accepted the amendment.

Mr. Windart (whig) did not believe the interest of the public required a long session. The Governor has called us together—why, and for what? At cannot be to pass the local bills. Probably he has some developements to make, for he must have some reason to make his call. The stick is in the other House. Their session yesterday was twenty minutes. To day the plank road and the Art Union occupy the time. He gave notice that if the adjournment was fixed, he should insist on the adjournment was fixed, he should insist on the adjournment then taking place.

Mr. VAN SCHOONHOVEN urged an unanimous expression of the Senate in favor of an early time of adjournment.

Mr. WILLIAMS (whig) asked for information respecting the impeachment case. It would be a pity to put the Governor to the trouble of calling the Legislature again.

Mr. BABOOK hoped the Senate would not prolong the session one hour. With the impeachment case we have nothing to do. It is not even a proper subject of discussion here. If articles of impeachment are presented, the law provides what shall be done. If the Assembly see fit to impeach the whole of the State officers, when they present it to the presiding office the legislative duites cease. A court is convened, of which the Senate is but a part. He had refrained from offiering a resolution of adjournment, because it properly became the friends of the Executive so to do. The people of the State understand, however much the atmosphere of the Capital may delude men, that the extra session is a direct fraud upon the Constitution. No necessity contemplated by that instrument exists. It is a gross fraud, to which an end absuid be put at the earliest moment. All the necessary business can be transacted in forty

THE CANAL REVENUE CHEMPICATES—IGHT REGINNING TO GLIMME.

Mr. VANDERBILT—Will the Senator from the Tenth inform us whether the bill to suthorize the payment of the canal revenue certificates became a la *?

Mr. PIERCE—I cannot tell you. I cannot tollow up the

form us whether the bill to suthorize the payment of the canal revenue certificates became a law?

Mr. Pierce—I cannot tell you. I cannot tollow up the Governor.

Mr. Cooley—That was a sort of lantern bill, sent ferward to light the way. It was a just and proper bill. If justice had been done it would have been signed, and have become a law. The lantern went out because other bills were not passed—went out though it had passed both houses of the Legislature. The other bills were tor from the Tenth was so anxious.

Mr. Pierce.—I anxious for the recess? I veted against it. Mr. Cooley.—I know you did, while you urged others to vote for it. The Senator voted quietly against it, while he tried to get others to go for it.

Mr. Pierce.—I shall not reply to these personalities, nor make the Senate the areas for them.

Mr. COCLEY—Because I discussed the bill in regard to canal appropriations at the hour of recess, I was told I had killed myself. but I find myself here in good condition, ready to vote for all good measures—ready to adjourn right away. There should be a bill passed recognizing the payment of the interest on the canal revenue certificates as fair, and honest and honorable.

Mr. PIERCE—If the Governor has not signed certain bills, he can and will show to the people and the country good and sufficient reasons for his course. If gentlemen had in good faith considered the canal appropriation law, the public works could have been sustained, and since the recess, most abundant reasons have shown that there was pressing necessity for the passage of that bill. The money for the extension of the Hister river and the Genesce Valley canals was idie in the treasury. It might have been appropriated, and it ought to have been. The bad consequences of refusing to make that appropriation, have already made themselves felt along the whole line of the Eric Canal.

Mr. Vannezhurt denied ail this. The non passage of the bill had nothing whatever to do with the Eric canal. The constitution gives power, and there is power used,

A PTERNOON SESSION.

The discussion relative to the Canal bill of last session was continued by Messrs. Vanderbilt and Pierce.

Mr. Vanderbilt offered the following resolution:—
Whereas, in the juddgment of the Senate, the State ought to pay interest on Canal revenue certificates, the proceeds of which have been received by the State, they instruct the Canal Committee to bring in a bill secordingly.

On Mr. Pierce's request, the resolution lies over one day.

Mr. Peters, (whig) of Genesee, presented two petitions to allow certain towns in Wyoming and Cattaraugus counties to subscribe to the capital stock of the Attics and Allegany Valley Railroad ; Mr. Holmes presented on for a bridge at the outlet of Saratoga Lake.

A ROCHESTER SEWER.

Mr. Petringhl (whig) of Monroe, reported complete the bill relative to Platt street sewer in Rochester. THE PLANK ROAD BULL

To prevent persons living along the line of plank roads Mr. Peters moved to recommit. Carried.

Mr. P. W. Rose, (dem.) of St. Lawrence, moved to sus

Mr. P. W. Rose, (dem.) of St. Lawrence, moved to suspend the rule so as to go into Committee of the Whole on the bill Lost.

Mr. Jackson, (dem.) of Chemung, then moved to lay all orders of business upon the table, down to unfinished business, so as to take up this bill in committee at once. Carried.

The Committee of the Whole, Mr. HENDER, (whig) of Livingston, in the chair, took up said bill, which provides that those living within two miles of a gate, shall not be obliged to pay toll, except seconding to the number of miles actually travelled upon the road, and no fractions of miles to be counted.

Mr. BURROUGEN, (ind dem.) of Orleans, moved to the of a othat in computation of the distance, any Irac.

Mr. PERINGELL opposed that motion. There was in his a

county a very general feeling that the law passed last session was uncalled for, and the plank road companies there had voted not to increase the toll, as that law allowed. Now to pass another provision to allow them even to go into the calculation of fractions of a mile in their favor, was most certainly unnecessary and unjust. He hoped it would not be done.

Mr. Burkoucus added to his motion, so as to compel all such persons as are alluded to in this bill, to make a return at the end of the year, under oath, of all miles travelled, and to pay for the same, provided they have travelled over ten miles, at the legal rate.

After some debate, Mr. Burkoucus withdrew his motion, to give way to

Mr. Looms, (dem.) of Herkimer, who moved a substitute repealing "haif toll" entirely, and making persons liable for toll according to the number of miles travelled on the road, the returns to be made at the end of the year, under oath and upon demand. All fractions to be counted as miles. (This amendment also includes turnpike companies.)

This proposition was adopted.

Mr. Hadler, (dem.) of Seneca, moved an amendment adding a penalty of \$5 for any false representation of distance travelled.

Pending this motion, progress was reported, and the bill was on motion, referred to a select committee to report complete.

Pending this motion, progress was reported, and the bill was on motion, referred to a select committee to report complete.

Mr. Shaw (dem), of N. Y., moved to refer the Stock bridge Indian papers to the standing committee on Indian affairs. Carried.

Mr. Hender moved to discharge the Art Union Investigating Committee from their duties on that committee. Mr. Shaw was in favor of this motion. The House had imposed odious duties upon that committee, and thought they had performed their duty faithfully; still, as we had sent them upon such a useless journey, we owed them an apology for doing so, and he hoped therefore we should at once discharge them, and not ask them for a report. They had been sent on a vain mission, and in justice to them let us now relieve them.

Mr. Forsyth, (dem.) of Albany, wanted a report from this committee. He had been opposed to appointing a committee by the wanted to hear their report.

Mr. W. Tatlos, (whig) of N. Y., hoped the resolution would prevail, and the thing die where it was.

Mr. Holley trusted not. Though the Art Union might be learned from a history of their doings.

Mr. Woon, (whig) of Onondaga, held similar views. The committee had labored forty days and nights, and he wanted to see what the progeny would be.

Mr. Raman, (whig) of Washington, too, held a similar opinion. It was our right to know the result of this investigation.

Mr. Hander had labored forty days and nights, and he wanted to see what the progeny would be.

Mr. Brander had made his motion to cut off the expenditure incident to printing the report, as he was satisfied its publication would do nobody any good. The Art Union was dead, and so decided by our courts. He cast no imputations upon the committee. They had discharged their duties so far faithfully.

Mr. Burnougus did not understand the courts to say that the Art Union was defence. It was only the old manner of distributing their prints that hal been pronounced illegal. The society was still in existence. He regarded the appointment of the committee n

sition.

Mr. O'Brien, (dem.) of Kings, moved to lay on the table. Carried.

table. Carried.

MCUR FOR ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. J. Rose, (dem.) of N. Y., moved a resolution to meet at 10 o'clock, take a recess at a quarter to 2 till 4, and then meet in afternoon session, except on Saturday, when they shall meet at 9, and hold no afternoon restronger.

turday.

Mr. Hollin, (whig) of Niagara, moved an amendment, to set apart Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of this week, for the third reading of bills, and that during that time no one shall speak longer than five minutes, and that afternoon sessions shall close at half-past six o'clock.

that time no one shall speak longer than five minutes, and that afternoon sessions shall close at half-past six o'clock.

Mr. Burkduugs moved to postpone the further consideration of this subject until Friday next.

Mr. J. Rock accepted the amendment of Mr. Peters, and he called for the previous question.

Ordered, and the motion declared carried.

THE CATER OF RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

Mr. W. TATLOR called up his resolution for the appointment of a committee to investigate the cause of railroad accidents.

Pending this, on motion, the House took a recess to four o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The question pending was upon Mr. W. Taylor's resolution for a select committee to ascertain the causes of railroad accidents, and to report a bill if deemed advisable.

Mr. Pressa moved a reference of the subject to the Bailroad Committee.

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Mr. Dressa moved a reference of the subject to the Bailroad Committee.

Mr. D. B. Taylou, (dem.) of N. Y., expressed the belief that they could not legislate except to make the present law providing for damagos more severe, to allow no limit to the amount.

Mr. Burkdugus said, not only should the limit be blotted out, but we skould fix prizes to be paid engineers, &c., to secure the services of good men, and should change the law so as to throw the burden of proof upon the company. They should be obliged to show that accidents were not the result of excelesances. The presumption of the statute should be that loss of life was cocasioned by some negligence of the company's officials.

After further debate, Mr. Peress withdrew his motion, and Mr. Tayloris as advanced.

occasioned by some negligence of the company's officials.

After further debate. Mr. Peters withdrew his motion, and Mr. Taylors's was adopted.

OUTSIDERS EEEP OFF THE FLOOR.

Mr. KENNEDY, (whig) of Cayuga, gave notice of a motion to amend the rule relative to persons other than members being admitted upon the floor of the House.

THE PREVENTION OF MALIGIUS MISCHIEF.

Mr. LOOMIS brought in a bill for the more effectual prevention of wanton and malicious mischief.

THE ERIE RAIRGAD COMPANY.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. (whig) of Chautauque, brought in a bill to allow the Erie Railroad Company to acquire title to real estate.

to real estate.

Mr. O'BRIEN moved to forward the bill extending the time for laying out the streets of Bushwick.

MR. NEW YORK AND RIBE BARROOD BARNYOLENT SOCIETY.

MR. J. E. ELY, (den.) of Broome, introduced a bill to incorporate the New York and Erie Railroad Benevolent Association.

The Canal Tolls. ALBANY, May 25, 1853. The weekly statement of the Canal toils shows a de-crease often thousand dollars, compared with last year's receipts for the same week. Total amount collected so far this year, \$464,265; last year, during same time,

Departure of the Cambria

Bosron, May 25, 1853.
The Royal Mail steamship Cambria, Captain Douglas sailed at noon to-day, with sixty-five passengers for Liverpoel and ten for Halifax. She took out \$279,324 in

The Franklin's and Europa's News at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 24, 1853. The advices per the steamships Franklin and Europe were received by the National line, at eleven o'clock to night.

> The Southern Steamers SAVANNAIL May 24, 1853.

The steamship Florida, Capt. Woodhull, arrived here

The U. S. mail steamship James Adger, Capt. John Dickinson, from New York, arrived here at eleven o'clock, last Manday night.

Naw Obleans, May 24, 1853.

The sales of cotton to day have been 5,000 bales, at steady prices. Middling is quoted at 10c. The receipts of the last four days have been only 2,200 bales. The increased receipts over the same date. last year, at this port, are 232,000 bales, and at all the Southern ports 242,000 bales. The stock on hand here is 155,000 bales. Sterling exchange is at 9c. a 9%c. Freights to Liverpool 7-16d.

pool 7-16d.

New Onleans, May 23, 1553.

Cotton has been active to-day, the sales reaching 7,000 bales, at steady prices. Strict middling quoted at 10s. The exports to day have been 3,900 bales. Mess pork is declining, sales being made at \$14.50 a \$15. The sales of cotton to day were 550 bales, at prior ranging from 8% to 10%c. The market is somewhas stifler, but quotations are not altered. Middling fair in quoted at 10% a 10%c.

quoted at 10% a 10% c.

Buffalo, May 25, 1853.

The reseipts since our last have been as annexed:—
Flour, 2,000 bbls.; wheat, corn and oats, none. Flour is firm, with a moderate inquiry; 2,000 bbls. sold at \$4 31 as 43 37% for Ohlo, and \$4 25 a \$4 31 for Michigan. Wheat is in fair demand, but the firmness of holders cheeks operations; sales of 17,000 bushels, at \$1 05 for Ohlo, and \$10 as 10 for Michigan. Corn in good demand, but no supply: mixed Western, 53c. Oats sell at 43c. Ohlo whiskey, 20c. Freights are unchanged.

Alrany, May 25, 1863.

No receipts have been sent in by the Collector. In flour the transactions are smaller than yesterday, the sales being about 1,000 bbls. at 34 50 a 34 62 for State—34 75 a 35 for common and mixed Western. Wheat firm, with a good milling inquiry; 2,500 bushels sold. The supplies of corn are larger, and buyers are holding off for lover prices; 16,000 bushels sold at 58 a 52. for unsound mixed Western. 62 a 64c. for sound ditto and 64c for flat yellow. Cats are dull and lover; 6,500 bushels sold at 33 a 48c. Friang whishey 22%,

HALIPAX, N. S., May 25, 1858.

Late arrivals at London of half a million sterling of siler, had sold at three-eighths of a penny deduction.

New dollars are worth four shillings, eleven pence

farthing.

Messrs. Bell & Son report a considerable amount of busimess done in American securities, at firm prices. Several transactions in Maryland fives, at 98½ a 99, and City of Boston at 101½ a 102. Erie sevens, bonds, are in fair demand; first mortgage at 107½.

Latest advices from Paris Bourse, report French three per cents at 81f. 75c., cash, and four-and-a-half per

very firm during the week. Dead weight is abundant, and shipping scarce. We quote to New York, fine goods 15s. a 17s.; bardware and earthenware, 15s. To Philadelphia and Baltimore, dead weight, 25s. a 30s. To New Orleans, 35s. a 40s.

The Europa saw off Holyhead the Chinese Junk, from London for Liverpool.

The Europa sailed at 1 P. M., with a west wind and clear weather, for Boston, where she will be due about

midnight on Wednesday.

PASSENGERS BY THE EUROPA.

Mr Wright, lady and child, N Dumas and lady, J Hamilton and lady, Miss R J M Question, Mr Morgan and lady, Miss Kerr, Mrs Mance. Mrs Oliver, infant and nurse, Mr Jassier and servant, Sir Halford Bridges, Miss Maberly, Miss Harris, R Nolds Fadbury. Capt D Dewire. Mr Corbauldt, Mr Bowre, Miss Dixon, Mesers Dixon, Leslie, W G Hodges, Kinson, Huertelly, James Dowell, J McMedrin, J L Wilson, Meyer, J Morris, Gibors, S P Smith, W Jossph and lady, Simpson, Griffin, J Cassier and lady, J P Willis, Mr Birkett, C Vock, Fenwick, Lesdreion, Ranker, J H Ranker, Simons, Ranse, C H Ward, C Maberly, Miss Catharine Hartley, Miss Gore, White, C H. Wheeler, Mr. Megranet, Mr. Roberson, C H Robarson, Mr. Saunders and lady, Miss Roberson, Weeks, Archiloder and lady, Miss Aldridge, Miss Gotype, Burnham and lady, Taylor, Briggs, Lafone, Goedeles, Mitchell, Jones, Mortimer, Knowles and lady, Allan, Jones, Butler, Gardner, Douglas, Rice, Gray, Evans, Cockburn, and Wirkinsir.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arr from New York—4th, Catharine Duckwitt, Bremen;
3d, Cleopatra, Eisinore: 5th, Pullia, Crookhaven; 3th,
Worthy Devon, Bristol; Ocean, Cuxhaven: Catherine,
Schildt: 10th, Gertrude, Helvoet; Elwin, Queenstown;
10th, steamship Washington, Bremen; 13th, Columbia,
Liverpool
The De Witt Clinton and Star of the West, from New
York, in entering the river, sunk the Portuguese schr
Belmira, bound to Liverpool.

Arr from Boston—April 31, Ediston, at Smyrna; May 2,
Syiph, do; 7th, Bodgett, off Dartmouth; 9th, Linda, at the
Clyde.

Syiph, do; 7th, Bodgett, off Dartmouth; 9th, Linda, at the Clyde.

Arr from Philadelphia—10th, Nicholas, at Queenstown, Arr from Baltimore—8th, Richard Henderson, off Deal, Arr from Charleston—April 27, Francisco, at Barcelona; May 5, Mamiglia, Copenhagen; 12th, Susan Gowen, Arr from Savannah—10th, Florinda, at Havre, Arr from Norfolk—2d, Denmark, Rochelle.

Arr from New Orleans—April 19, Paco; 24th, Cisne; 29th, Esperceeda, at Barcelona; May 7, Dundas, Bouen; th. Edward Everett, Scheldt, off Falmouth; Mary Ann and Geo Hubbard, Havre; 11th, Sumroo, Louisa, and Caractacus, Liverpool; 10th, Kingston, off the Smalla; 20th, Guanche, at Teneriffe.

Sid for New York—May 9, Marchioness of Clydesdale; 10th, Albert Gallatin and Joseph Walker; 11th, William Tapacott and Kossuth; 12th, Chieftain and Intrinsic; 13th, Guy Mannering; 14th, Fitzjames and Waterloo, all from Liverpool.

Sid for Boston—4th, Julien, from Queenstown.

Guy Mannering; 14th, Fitzjames and Waterloo, all from Liverpool.

Sid for Boston—4th, Julien, from Queenstown.

Sid for Philadelphia—7th, Hannah Crocker, London-derry: 11th, Groto; 13th, Wyoming, from Liverpool.

Sid for Savannah—11th, Sterping, from Cardiff.

Sid for New Orleans—10th, John P Haywood, from Cardiff: Warbler, from Liverpool.

The Elizabeth, for Portland, had put back to Crookhayen.

Serious Rallroad Accident. John Harnard, aged seventy five, a venerable citizen of Philadelphia, wandered from his home this morning, and was run over upon the Reading Railroad, about two miles from this city. Both his legs were severed from his body, and he was removed to the Hospital in a hope less condition. The Rev. Ashbell Harnard, of Pottsville is a son of his; and he has other sons residing in New York and Kentucky.

New Orleans, May 24, 1853. Later accounts from the gold region in Texas are of a

THE BALTIMORE AND LIVERPOOL STEAMSHIP LINE

—RAILBOAD INTELLIGENCE, ETC.

BALTIMORE, May 25, 1853.

Both houses of the Maryland Legislature have passed the bill chartering the Liverpool and Baltimore Steamship line.

The Legislature has finally passed the bill authorizing Baltimore to guarantee the Council ville and Pittaburg

oy hoses careful at it is supposed to have been the an incendiary.

No mail south of .Wilmington, N. C., to night. VERY INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

THE FOREIGN AND OTHER APPOINTMENTS. Sketches of Some of the Lucky Centlemen

&c., &c., &c. SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.
MORE APPOINTMENTS—MR. WOODBURY ACCEPTS THE
BOLIVIA CHARGESHIP—MR. DIX WILL GO TO FRANCE, AND GEO. SANDERS TO LONDON, ETC.

WASHINGTON, May 25-7 P. M. trict were under consideration in the Cabinet to day, but that nothing was definitely done with regard to them. The officers are the Marshal, District Attorney, Postmaster, Commissioner of Public Buildings, and Warden of the Peni The architect for the extension of the Capitol probably also comes under the category, as well as the Superintendent of Public Printing. The following ap-

pointments have been made by the President:—
Julius M. Patton, Superintendent of the Branch Mint
at Dahlonega, Georgia, vice Jacob R. Davis, removed. Henry N. Sands, Surveyor of the Customs, Louisville,

Kv., vice R. C. Thompson. Samuel Porter, Surveyor, Beverly, Mass., vice R. Mr. Woodbury accepts the appointment of Charge

d'Affaires to Bolivia, and this consequently leaves the Boston Post Office open again. It is known that that position was offered to Mr. Woodbury, and the offer re-France. Whatever chance Mr. Van Buren may have had of getting the position, it is now understood his appoint

ment is not thought of.

George Sanders will receive the London Consulste in the course of a few days. DISAPPEARANCE OF THE POLITICIANS—THE FOREIGN

APPOINTMENTS-RUMORED CABINET GRUMBLING-

THE UNION AND BUSSIA, ETC. The hotels are pretty well cleaned out. George San-ders returns to New York this evening. The London

The Gardner case hangs fire. The jury, most likely, will have to be discharged, and a new trial ordered Government is determined to sift it to the bottom. Secretary Marcy will be busy for some weeks filling up foreign commensions and instructions. We are glad to learn, however, that the affairs of Mexico will not in

the meantime be overlooked. concerning the foreign appointments. The President, it is said, will rule the roast, and that even the Premier has

The extraordinary article in the Union, a few days ago eulogizing the government of Russia, was unpleasant to the administration, as the editors have, perhaps, discovered; otherwise it might have been supposed the ar-ticle was intended to pave the way for the Ringgold ions in that neighborhood.

> THE GARDNER TRIAL PRON THE REGULAR NEWSPAPER AGENT.

WASHIAGTON, May 25 1853.
The jury in the Gardner case notified the Court to day that there was not the remotest prospect of their agree-ng upon a verdict. Whereupon the Court again ad

WARHINGTON, May 24, 1853. The Foreign Appointments of Gen. Pierce-Very Inte

The catalogue of foreign appointments published in the Washington papers this morning, puts an end to the late very general anxiety and suspense on the subject, and such a sweep has been made at plenipotentiaries, charges, and consuls, that it is only here and there that a comfortable berth is left to meet future contingencies. Of the first class ministers appointed, the Herard has heretofore spoken out very freely, and in a tone of liberality which must have proved highly satisfactory to Messrs. Buchanan, Soulé, Seymour, Gadsden, Borland, and John Randolph Clay, as well as to the President and

sort of compromise appointment. There were several other Jerseymen who were applicants for some public service abroad; and to avoid disappointing any of them, as far as possible, they were all set aside, and Mr. Vroom, who was no applicant at all, comparatively, was put in as "the sop for the Jarsies." This rort of compromising is very frequently adopted in dispensing the spoils. The most prominent examples on record are the nomination of Col. Polk and of Gen, Pierce for the Presidency. The whole secret of their success was that they did not stand in the way of any body. And so it has been with Mr. Peter D. Vroom. We understand here that Mr. Vroom can speak high Dutch pretty well, and will, therefore, be

quite at home at Berlin. quite at home at Berlin.

William Trousdale, of Tennessee, for Brasil, is also a
party compromise selection. He is not a brilliant man,
but a very fast man; not a very distinguished man, but but a very fast man; not a very distinguished man, but has acquired some reputation as a middling, eleverish sort of a democrat, among "the sovereigns." Some persons supposed, however, that Major Polk, brother of James K. Polk, or General Gideon J. Pillow, would get the European ministerial plum accruing to Tennessee. Mr. Trousdale will be a safe man, if not a fast man, though he is bardly equal to Professor Maury in his understanding of the commercial facilities of the mighty

He, it will be recollected, was many years ago associated with General Morris and Nathaniel P. Willis, in the editime, however, Mr. Fay has extended his thoughts and knowledge of things beyond the color of a lady's eye, the cut of the most stylish dresses of a courtly ball room, and the fit of a new boot. He has become a very respectable diplomat—understands the languages, the politics and the politicians of the Continent, and is widely respected the politicians of the Controller, and a which as an intelligent and favorable specimen of the American diplomatic corps over the water. Meantime, General Morris continues on

"The even tenor of his way,"

as the post laureate of the Now York military, literary, and fashionable peace establishment, while Nathaniel P. Willis has had his delicate nerves entirely destroyed by Willis has had his delicate nerves entirely destroyed by the rough handling, without kid gloves, of the merciless barbarians of these latter days. Such have been the fertunes of the original literary firm of Morris, Willis and Fay. What a world this is, to be sure!

Of the class of Charges des Affaires, Mr. Auguste Bellmont for the Netherlands is a remarkable appointment. But it is said here that his influence among the moneyed men of Amsterdam and the Continent will redeund to the advantage of Wall street, and of all the States and corporations in this country (excepting Mississippi) that may desire to borrow money of the rich Jews of Europe, to build railroads, canals, &c. It is also said that he will be useful in the Netherlands in adding republican refugees to get to this land of liberty and equal rights, thank God: It is further said that the influence of the Porry and the Sidell families was an item in favor of Mr. Belmont.

Old Virginia comes in for a liberal share of "the

refugees to get to this land of liberty and equal rights, thank God! It is further said that the induces of the Perry and the Slidell families was an item in favor of Mr. Belmont.

Old Virginia comes in for a liberal share of "the goodies." There is Mr. Richard K. Mesde for Sardinia, to begin with. He was, we believe, a whig Elector in 1840, on the ticket for "Tippecance and Tyler too."

But he is none the worse for that. He is a gentleman and a scholar. Then there is Mr. Henry Bedinger, for Denmark. He was a member of Congress from Virginia during the trensendous warlike debates on 54 40, and made a conservative speech, in which he gave a glowing description of a cortain big eagle which he saw one day at Harper's Ferry.

"High up above the storm."

But whether it was that eagle, or something else, that caused it, Mr. Bedinger was not re-nominated by that district. So he went off and set up the practice of the law in New York city. In 1851, however, he returned to the valley of Virginia, and ran as the democratic candidate in his old district, against Faulkiner, independent Union whig, and was beaten badly, because he was tinged too deeply with secessionism. Faulkiner having succeeded in getting the democratic candidate in his old district, against Faulkiner having succeeded in getting the democratic and instantion. Lucky man at hat! He goes to Copenhagen. Then there is Captain Scott, who brought down, last spring, thirteen Presidential candidates at a single fire—he goes Consul to Rio. A good hit. But the most important post of them is that of Mr. Shelton Fleake, as Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands. Mr. Leake has been a clever member of Congress, and, though a strict constructionist, we presume he will cooperate with Secretary Marcy most heartily in securing the annexation of the Sandwiches, King Ksumehameha, and all Four good foreign places for the Old Dominion. Thus much for having started the ball for Franklia Pierce at Baltimore. Who can asy now that the General does not remember his friends?

Charles

the Ohio democracy that will be glad to get him off to South America, because he would whip them into the traces.

But the most remarkable, and the most funny of all the foreign schedule, is Robert Dale Owen, for Naples. He is the son of Robert Owen, the socialist, and, in his younger days at least, was a disciple of the old gentleman, and a collaborateur with Fanny Wright. He published, at one time, in his own proper name, a very extraordinary and anti-scriptural book on "Natural Physiology;" and everybody knows that the anti-Maithusian doctrines of that scientific work are uttryly unit for the climate of Naples. Yet, of the sixty-six candidates for Naples, including Major Polk, (who was the Charge there once before,) Mr. Owen was appointed. But Mr. Owen is a man of unusual learning and abilities. He is an architect—wide the Smithsonian Institution and the big work on that subject. He is a post—see his melo drama of "Pocahontas," and his fugitive poems, of which the following is a versicle:

"The home where'er the heart is,
Where'er its living treasures dwell,
In palace or in prison walls,
In cottage or in hermit's cell."

He is a politician of great experience and abilities, and has lately redeemed himself from the unpopularity of his mistrimonial guide, engrafting upon the new constitution of Indiana a provision securing to wemen certain saluary independent rights, in the holding of property, &c.in a word, Mr. Owen is one of the best educated and most talented of Gen. Pierce's diplomatic corps, though by no means the handsomest man among them. "Handsomes is as handsome does," and we have great faith in Robert Dale's capacity to fulfil all the duties, direct or contingent, which may fall upon the Charge to Naples.

The appointment of Edwin De Leon, one of the editor.

THE STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—We see some further particulars of the explosion of the steamer Fayette-ville, in the Wilmington, N. C., Journal of Thurnday, The Fayette-ville had the day previous been outside the bar, lightering the brig Invoice, with iron, for the Central railread, and had returned about two o'clock, A. M., commenced getting up steam, and weighing anchor, in order to bring the Invoice up; at the second revolution of the wheels, one of the boilers exploded in the bottom, shattering the hall of the boat so badly as to came her to sink in about half an hour. The crew all escaped injury, except the engineer, (or fireman,) a colored man, who was severally scalded. The Fayetteville was valued at \$20,000. She was owned by Messra, DeRosset & Brown and Mr. James Cassidey, and commanded by Capt. John Davis.

Dans, Jr., are retained as counsel by B. B. Mussey, of Beaton, in the libel case between himself and George T. Curtis, Eq. The suit originated in the publication by Mr. Mussey, in his edition of Horace Mann's speeches, No.. of some passages reflecting with severity on Mr. Curtis's o nduct as United States Commissioner under the Partities states Los.